

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of His Majesty Kamehameha III., occurred on the 17th instant, and was observed at Honolulu with unusual zest. A gun at sunrise from Punch-bowl announced the return of the occasion, when the royal standard at the Palace, and the national ensign at the Fort and on Punch-bowl were hoisted.

At the usual hour all the consular flags were raised on shore, and on the ships in the harbor. The U. S. S. Vandalia was dressed with fine taste, as was His Majesty's Yacht, the Hariaeta Nahienasa.

During the forenoon many of the places of business were closed, and by 11 o'clock the streets were thronged with people, foreigners and natives, pedestrians and equestrians, gaily dressed, and evidently determined to have a holiday.

At half-past 10, about 400 of the police in uniform, and with lances, marched out of the Fort, and were stationed on either side of King-street, from Fort-street to the suburbs of the town, a distance of a mile.

At 11 o'clock the gates of the Palace were thrown open, and His Majesty received the congratulations of his friends until 12. Among those presented on the occasion were the officers of U. S. S. Vandalia, Mons. Remy, Professor of a Literary Institution in France, Mons. Kestromitkoff, and several other Russian gentlemen.

At half past 11, the troops marched out of the Fort through King-street to the plain on the east of the town, where they were drawn up in line, awaiting the arrival of His Majesty.

At 12 a royal salute was fired from the Punch-bowl, from the Vandalia, and other ships in the harbor.

At half past 12 His Majesty and suite arrived on the parade ground, and immediately proceeded to review the troops, under the command of Lieut. General Prince Alexander. Including the police force, there were over a thousand military on the ground, 650 of whom were armed, and regularly organized.

The review was highly satisfactory to His Majesty, and reflected great credit upon Lieut. Read, of the U. S. S. Vandalia, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to drill this first levy of Hawaiian troops. The superior discipline of about 100, who have been more particularly under his drill, was remarked by all present, and proved that Hawaiians are capable of being disciplined into a soldier-like appearance under competent officers.

At the conclusion of the review, His Majesty took occasion publicly to thank Lieut. Read for his valuable services, so generously offered and perseveringly devoted, for the past few months, to the organization and discipline of the troops just reviewed. This commendation is justly due to Lieut. Read, and will readily be accorded him by the whole community.

We have never seen at Honolulu so large an assemblage as was congregated on the plain to witness the review just alluded to. All Honolulu appeared to be there, and to take an interest in the proceedings. Ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and natives, were out in large numbers, witnessing the proceeding; and while it cannot be denied that much remains to be accomplished in the discipline of the troops under review before they can compare with the regular troops or volunteer companies of other countries, the impression seemed to be pretty general, that considering the short time since their organization, their appearance was very respectable, and as much progress had been made as could reasonably be expected.

After the troops were dismissed, there was, among the natives, an abundance of feasting, riding, and general rejoicing. A deep feeling of loyalty exists among the native population for his Majesty, which was abundantly manifested by the very general, nay, almost universal concurrence with which they united in celebrating his birth-day anniversary.

The day passed pleasantly, and no accidents of a serious nature occurred, that we are aware of, to mar its enjoyment. Long live his Majesty; may he have many returns of the anniversary of his birth, and may none of them be celebrated with less cordiality and good will than the one just passed.

We invite the attention of our readers to a letter on our first page, which gives us a little insight into the *modus operandi* of one of the most secluded of the islands of the group.

It is quite evident that persons residing at Honolulu and Lahaina, and who rarely, if ever, visit other places, are illly able to judge of the state of the people living quietly away, among the picturesque and secluded valleys of the group. Should they occasionally break away from the metropolis, where vice is most apparent, and where "birds of a feather flock together," they might discover much that was commendable in the moral atmosphere of the by-places which never meets the public eye. Some of this class, associating with the vicious and degraded here, and assisting, both in theory and practice in perpetuating the vices they ridicule and attempt to fix upon the whole nation, might draw a useful lesson from those who have never enjoyed a tithe of the advantages which have enabled to restrain themselves from immorality and licentiousness.

A San Francisco correspondent of one of the Oregon papers a few months ago characterized the Hawaiian people as a set of "poor, miserable, immoral wretches as were ever pitted and shrunk from." We commend the example of the people of Halawa to that miserable slanderer of the Hawaiian people, for his imitation; and to others of the same ilk, here and elsewhere, we say, "Go ye and do likewise." When you give half the evidence of being christianized and civilized, that the people of the beautiful valley of Halawa have done, there will be a little more propriety in your "casting the first stone."

The Harpooner, L. Morice master, which unfortunately got on the reef outside this harbor on the 6th ult. was hove down yesterday, alongside the hulk Don Quixote, and examined by the surveyors. We are happy to hear his injuries were not so severe as were anticipated. Capt. Gardner of U. S. S. Vandalia and his first Lieutenant Mr. Johnson, who have been most indefatigable in rendering every kindness and assistance, were this morning rowed round the barque.

It is our earnest hope that Capt. Morice and family may soon return to their floating home, and proceed on their voyage.

PROTECTOR.—In addition to the measures already adopted by the government to open for the staple agricultural productions of the islands a market on the coast, we now desire again to call attention to the subject of protecting the same articles by a duty that will secure the home market. We have formerly alluded to this point, and made it an exception to the opinion, that a higher tariff than now exists was unnecessary.

However delectable the idea of free-trade may be to its advocates, we are yet to be convinced that it would operate otherwise than disastrously, if carried to its full extent. We regard it as a chimera, an ignis fatuus, a suicidal operation, very well to talk about, and to write about, but not at all adapted to this latitude and longitude, nor to any other. A duty upon imports sufficient for a moderate revenue, and for protection on such articles as are peculiar to our soil and climate, is, in our opinion, the best possible mode of raising a revenue and of promoting those interests upon which the islands mainly depend for prosperity.

The inquiry arises at once, is protection necessary for the success of plantations at the islands? In answer, we have no question of it whatever. Like every attempt to introduce manufactures, or to establish a business requiring a large outlay of capital in a new country, the products of our plantations need to be fostered and protected. At these islands every step has been taken amidst difficulties and under discouraging circumstances. We need not recapitulate the obstacles that have opposed the planters in this kingdom; they are familiar to all our readers. The result of all is, that even our own market is supplied, almost exclusively, with foreign sugars, poorer but cheaper, and a large proportion of the coffee consumed is also of foreign growth. The cheap labor, accumulated capital, and facilities for producing which we have not yet acquired, have resulted in the ability to furnish these articles at a lower rate than we can yet produce them. A little aid is needed, till we get established. Like the little child attempting to walk, our planters need a sustaining hand to keep them from falling. By and by they will be able to go alone, and take care of themselves; until then, we can conceive of no more imperative duty devolving upon the government, than to foster these vital interests, upon which all classes at the islands depend, in a greater or less degree, for their prosperity and success in the business of life.

After the above brief remarks, we suggest, for the consideration of the legislature about to convene, the duty of levying upon raw sugars introduced from those countries with which we have no treaties, a specific duty of two cents per pound; ten cents per gallon on molasses; 20 cents upon syrup, and three cents upon coffee. With this amount of protection we should expect our planters to pass the crisis which threatens to involve them all, and in whose fall the whole country would suffer beyond remedy.

Honolulu, Tuesday evening, }
March 16th, 1852.

Pursuant to the notice published in the Polynesian of March 13, 1852, inviting a meeting of those who had subscribed for the purpose of employing the Rev. T. E. Taylor, to labor as a minister of the Gospel amongst the foreign residents, a respectable number assembled at the time and place mentioned.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Armstrong to the chair, and appointing Mr. Castle secretary.

The meeting was then opened with prayer by the Chairman. Mr. Armstrong stated the object of the meeting to be, to make preliminary arrangements for the temporary accommodation of such Foreign Residents as might think it best to attend upon the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

He stated that the Foreign Community were under great obligations for the privilege which they had so long enjoyed of worshipping in the Seamen's Chapel.

Upon motion a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Johnstone, Hall and Dimond was appointed by the chair, to nominate a provisional committee, to make such arrangements as might be deemed proper, preparatory to the commencement of Public Religious Service by Mr. Taylor.

Messrs. R. Armstrong, G. P. Judd, C. R. Bishop, O. H. Gulick and J. T. Waterhouse were nominated and chosen said committee. O. H. Gulick was elected Treasurer. S. N. Castle " Auditor.

It was voted that the Committee (Treasurer) collect one-fourth of the amount subscribed previous to April 1st 1852 (the period when Mr. Taylor's services were to commence) and subsequently quarterly in advance and that Mr. Taylor should be paid in the same manner.

Voted also that the Treasurer keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and report the same to the subscribers.

S. N. CASTLE, Secretary.

The winter rains, though on the whole not so abundant as usual, have put the whole country in a fine growing condition. Some of the plantations are growing the plover and preparing to put in the largest crop of sugar ever growing at one time on the islands. We are glad to hear this, and cannot but regard it as good policy in the planters. By the time the crops come off, we feel quite sure that the price of such sugar as they are now prepared to make, with the new drainer, will command a price that will remunerate them for their labor and capital. Now is the time to break up the ground, and to put in a large crop. We have heard of one plantation that is running five plows, and expect to put in four or five hundred acres of cane, which they have the mill and other facilities for manufacturing into sugar of the best quality. A fruitful summer is anticipated from present indications, by the weather-wise.

COLD WEATHER.—The mercury ranged lower on the morning of Monday last, than it has been before observed this season. In Honolulu it stood at 55° Fahrenheit, and at 53° in the valley, two miles from town. What think you of this, ye that are shivering with the mercury at zero, or frozen in the bulb?

We have received from Capt. McPhun of the bark Jessie, San Francisco papers to the 21st of Feb. for which he has our thanks.

FIRE PIPES.—We are glad to notice that the government has provided five of these very necessary conveniences for procuring water, along the line of water pipes through Nuuanu Street. When the reservoirs are constructed, in different parts of the town, for which provision was made a "long time ago," Honolulu will be tolerably supplied with water in case of fire; at least in the most populous part of the city.

PNEUMONIA.—Every period of life has its peculiar predilections: whoever saw old age, that did not applaud the past, and condemn the present times?

THE LATE ERUPTION.

Hilo, Feb. 18th, 1852.

About 4 o'clock in the morning we heard footsteps in our verandah, then a gentle tap on the window. On enquiring who was there, "there is an eruption of the volcano on Mauna Loa." This brought us to our feet, and as quick as possible to the door. As we entered the bath room a bright light was shining in at the window, like that of a full moon. On opening the door, I exclaimed, "the whole mountain is in a blaze." I thought I had never seen the like, but probably, it was because it burst upon me so suddenly. A little reflection convinced us, that it was in the same place of the one in 1843, and similar to it. I hastened to awaken the children, all of whom gazed with wonder, and astonishment. We took our station on the roof, where there was nothing to obstruct our view, where we remained till it faded away into the bright light of day. Nothing could surpass the grandeur of the scene. With the naked eye, we could see the jets of Lava, very distinctly, but with the aid of our spy glass, we could see it playing like a fountain. There was apparently a crater, several miles in diameter, spouting lava in every part. At the south end there was an immense jet throwing up from 300 to 500 feet probably, parting at the top precisely like a fountain. At the north end, we could see a flood of liquid lava rolling over the rim, down the side of the mountain, at the rate of a dozen miles an hour. As I sat looking through the glass and watching the intense action, I could, in imagination, hear those terrific sounds which broke on our ears at Kilauea, 2-1/2 years ago. "Oh! how grand," every one exclaimed, on looking with the glass. We were much gratified with the view we had of it (it being so far off, we could not apprehend danger) but it was the general impression that we saw but a small part of the action; there were many things to show that it was too much on the other slope of the mountain for us to see all. Over the whole there was a superb perpendicular column of smoke, which, after rising to a great height, parted at the top, and spread out far to the north and south. Before day light, the heavens were illuminated to the zenith, and the light was strongly reflected from all surrounding objects.

During the day, the clouds rested on the mountain, but near sun set, I got a view, and the lava was still spouting. But to the disappointment of all, the clouds shut in at evening, and though we looked repeatedly, we could see nothing. During the night, there was a severe thunder-storm on the mountains, and in the morning their tops were covered with snow; we could see nothing of the eruption, but the smoke, rising slowly, as if from surrounding ruins. 19th. No light this evening, and no smoke.—We have heard from the ships in the harbor, that the eruption commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning.

20th. At early dawn I was called with the startling remark, that a volcano had broke out on this side of the mountain. I was on the roof as soon as possible, and sure enough, the smoke and lava, were shooting up from two conical mounds, nearly half way from the woods to the top of the mountain and right over against us. We gazed with intense interest, and as we gazed we saw the molten lava flowing down the side of the mountain directly towards us. After flowing an hour or so, it turned to the right and towards the north. At 8 o'clock it was so low down as to be hidden by the woods, and apparently moving parallel to the woods. We watched its progress with solicitude. It is now 10 o'clock, we have spent much time in looking at that dreadful fiery flood, which has its origin in a great glowing furnace, that spouts lava tremendously. The scene is grand beyond description, but the uncertainty, as to final results, excites a feeling of uneasiness. But he who rides upon the wings of the wind, can control the volcano as well as the storm. Our trust is in Him. It does not now appear to be advancing to the north, perhaps it is making progress in the woods.

Saturday evening.—The furnace still burns with great brilliancy, and the lava stream is still red, to its apparent junction with the woods. Then for several miles there is much smoke and light. As we were looking at it to-night a large dense column of smoke rose from it, unlike anything we had seen before, which excited our wonder greatly. Soon, there was a tremendous eruption of lava, red-hot stones, &c., which shot up far above the trees. In a few moments this was succeeded by another similar to it, and then a great blaze flashed up and disappeared instantly, and then it resumed its former aspect. The light is more strongly reflected from surrounding objects, than it was last night.

Monday, 23d. Yesterday and last night the mountain was obscured by clouds. At an early hour this morning I was informed that the clouds had dispersed, and I hastened to the look-out, where, with the glass, I had an excellent view, the atmosphere being uncommonly clear. The upper craters, (the two being so nearly in a line as to look, most of the time like one) were playing splendidly neither those nor the stream having changed at all, since the first day.

Just above the woods, it seems to remain stationary. Perhaps there is an immense crater there, though with all our conjectures we cannot decide any thing definitely enough to entirely alarm my fears.

Our town has been sprinkled with Pele's hair, but it is too delicate and scarce to be able to procure it in any quantities. I send you a little which was gathered, some from the roof of our house, some from the coffee trees and some from the road.

March 2nd. This morning we were called by the remark "it is grand," and on reaching the look-out, lo! "it was grand." More luminous than usual, the crater considerably enlarged and tremendously active.

A new channel was formed a little higher up the mountain in which a stream of liquid lava was flowing a long distance towards Mauna Kea.—Since we last had a good view, it was Friday evening, two large hills have formed in front of the crater, and the lava spouts far, far above them, occasionally falling over on to them causing them to increase in size.

All these changes have occurred within the space of 8 days. For a whole week the jets of lava exhibited no particular difference in its phase. But changes have commenced, and there is no predicting where they will end. The children are getting quite a crop of Pele's hair this morning and we occasionally find cinders. We measured one of the hairs and it was 28 inches in length. S. J. L.

A genius down east has invented a new kind of dwelling. They are made of India rubber, and so portable that you can carry a row of three story houses in your hat.

To the Public.—Several hand bills having recently appeared implicating the undersigned in an alleged violation of the express bag on board the "Game Cock," and particularly one signed James Henry Tanner, and sworn to before C. C. Harris Police Justice, rendered it necessary that I should make a statement to the public, which I designed doing, and had the manuscript in the printer's hands, (viz. the Argus) when legal proceedings were instituted against me.

Under these circumstances I have withdrawn my statement, and shall rely upon the tribunals of justice, and the verdict of a jury as my vindication from the foul aspersions that have been cast on my character.

I have simply to request that the public may suspend their opinion until a legal investigation can be had.

BENJAMIN F. HANNA.

Honolulu, March 18th.

March 1st, 1852.

To the Inspectors of Elections in Kohala.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to resign my seat as Representative for Kohala in the next Legislature; and, at the same time, to express my thanks to the Electors of your district for this renewed mark of their confidence. My chief reason for declining this honor is, that my time is already more than occupied by official duties of equal, if not of paramount importance. I consented to serve last year mainly, because the law regulating elections made no provision for filling a vacancy in case of resignation; but this contingency having been provided for by the last legislature, that reason no longer exists.

The people of Kohala will, I hope, the more readily excuse me, that they have selected me for this important trust, in both instances, without my solicitation or knowledge.

With the assurance that, under other circumstances, I should be happy to serve as their Representative, I remain Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.

W. L. LEE.

Honolulu, March 18, 1852.

MR. EDITOR.—I was out on the plain yesterday, and saw the review. I now wish to say, that I hope the troops will be immediately disbanded, not because they did not appear well enough, but

1st. Because I believe them entirely unnecessary. All we want for our present exigencies is, a good strong police force, which we have, without troops.

2nd. Because a standing army will swamp the treasury, and involve the kingdom in a debt that will ruin it.

3rd. Because our strength is not in physical force, but in moral power; the more we rely upon the first, and discard the second, the weaker we shall be.

4th. Because we have no men to spare for the indolent life of a soldier. We want all the Hawaiians to work—to be producers and not mere consumers. Here is a loss greater to the nation, than the \$40,000 or \$50,000 it will cost to keep up a useless army of 200 men.

5th. Because an army is demoralizing, useless, expensive, a drain upon the treasury without an equivalent, and fosters vanity, promotes discord, and weakens the sympathy of our friends, whose aid alone can sustain us in the right.

6th. Because I think the money thrown away upon an army, had better be employed in making roads and bridges, break-waters, or buildings for use of government. Enough has already been thrown away to build a penitentiary in Honolulu, which is a national necessity.

I have many other reasons for wishing the army disbanded, but the above are sufficient, for the present. Let these soldiers be disbanded, and they can be called out at any moment on emergency. Let their equipments be taken care of by the Governor for the time of need. Let the men go back to their work, and no longer deprive the nation of their labor, which is worth a thousand fold more than their services as drones in the hive.

Your obedient servant,

A TAX-PAYER.

ON THE REEF.—The schooner Martha, belonging to Mr. C. W. Vincent, in attempting to beat out of the harbor yesterday morning, got upon the reef on the eastern side of the entrance, where she thumped heavily, with the sea occasionally dashing entirely over her.

Immediate assistance was sent from the Vandalia, and boats from the shore and from other ships in the harbor went to her relief; but at 4 o'clock, when we went to press, she lay over on her side, bilged, where she will probably go to pieces before morning.

POLICE COURT.—A Charge of Libel having been preferred against James H. Tanner, on account of his affidavit in relation to the violation of the Express Bag on board the Game Cock, the court was occupied yesterday in examining the case. The examination of witnesses was continued to this morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIED AT SEA.—Capt. Ezra Smalley, of the ship Sarah of Matapoisi, died at sea on board his ship, on the 2d of January, 1852, off New Zealand, lat. 49° 20'S; long. 174° 6'. Capt. S. had been ill most of the time since leaving home in July, 1851, though for most of the voyage he was able to be on deck, more or less, but not able to attend much to the duties of his position. His disease was supposed to be typhoid fever, from which he suffered much, and of the fatal termination of which he seemed fully sensible.

The wife of Capt. S. was on board, and every possible attention was paid to him, which the nature of the case admitted. Mrs. S. will remain at this place until a proper opportunity offers for her return to the United States.

The Sarah will proceed on her voyage under the command of Capt. Swift, who was the first officer in the ship when she left home.

AUCTION SALES.—F. W. Thompson will sell on Monday, March 22d, at his Sales Room, a general assortment of Merchandise, furniture, &c. Also the papers and periodicals of the late Athenaeum.

On Thursday at his rooms, general assortment of merchandise.

H. S. will sell on Wednesday, March 24th, at his sales room, a very large and general assortment of merchandise; for particulars, see posters.

A. P. Everett will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at his sales room, valuable Real Estate, property of the late Wm. French Esq.

On Friday, at 10 o'clock, at his sales room, a general assortment of merchandise.

On Saturday, March 27th, at 10 o'clock, valuable Real Estate, property of the late F. R. Vial Esq.

RETIREMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.

[From the London Times of Dec. 24.]

A few days ago, after the departure of all the ministers from London, and at the near approach of Christmas, a Cabinet council was unexpectedly summoned, although no assignable cause of public interest has occurred to explain this sudden requisition. This council was held on Monday, the 22d instant; and it was remarked with surprise that Lord Palmerston, one of the most assiduous members of government, was not present. From these circumstances suspicion was excited, and surmise became rife. We now have it in our power to remove all further uncertainty on the subject, for we are enabled to announce, that from the day on which that council was held, Viscount Palmerston ceased to hold the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or to be a member of her Majesty's government.

It would not be easy to overrate the importance of such an event, both to the stability of the ministry and to the foreign interests of this nation, at a time unusually critical in the affairs of Europe. But, on these grounds, we believe that, when the motives of this decisive measure are more fully before the country, they will be found to be such that the dignity of the Queen's advisers, and the best interests of the state, rendered it indispensable. Difficulties had arisen, not only in the conduct of affairs with foreign States, but in the transaction of business connected with our foreign policy at home, which had shaken the confidence of ministers in the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and had weakened the control which the First Minister is bound to exercise over every department of the government.

These difficulties are not of yesterday, though they may have been heightened by some recent official expressions of sentiment, which have been received with irritation abroad and astonishment at home. Her Majesty's government could not be indifferent to the fact that, from one reason or another, the administration of foreign affairs by Lord Palmerston had apparently lost its way, without an ally in Europe; and, as some think, without a friend. That, undoubtedly, is not the natural or proper position of England, or of an English minister, especially at a time when our sole interest and object should be to cultivate amicable and pacific relations with all foreign States; and when, in fact, those amicable relations are established everywhere but with the Foreign Office.

It was Lord Palmerston's misfortune, if it were not his fault, to have excited among the elder statesmen of Europe, a degree of hostility and distrust which exaggerated all his defects and denied all his merits. Nor, on the other hand, could much reliance be placed by the liberal party on his attempts to second their efforts for the establishment of constitutional government; for we believe that his very last act in power was to express his unqualified approbation of the French coup d'etat. This want of personal goodwill between the English foreign secretary and all the leading cabinets of the Continent operated as a practical disqualification for the transaction of important affairs, and had a tendency to deprive this country of its just influence abroad. With nothing definite to quarrel about, the position of the Queen's Ministers at several courts had become incompatible with the duties of their mission.

These inconveniences would, however, have been of less account if there had been a more cordial union of opinion and conduct between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues. But we are entitled to assume, from this severance of their official connection, that although they had chivalrously stood by him when he seemed plunged in insurmountable difficulties by his acts of intemperance and indiscretion, they were not sensible to the painful consequences of such a situation. And if we wanted any proof of the justice of the expostulations we have sometimes felt it our duty to address to the late foreign minister, we should find it in the fact that Lord Palmerston's colleagues have at length separated themselves from him, on grounds probably not dissimilar from those arguments we have consistently opposed to him. On their responsibility to the crown and to the nation, which outweighed at last in their minds all party interests, personal ties, and the habits of long intercourse, they have felt that the time was come when Lord Palmerston could no longer hold the seals of the foreign department; and if any other office in the State was proposed to him, it was, at any rate, not accept of it.

No doubt, under any circumstances, the difficulty and hesitation which must have attended such a step before it was irrevocably taken, were greatly increased by the necessity of finding a successor to a minister whose experience embraced forty years of official life, and whose activity had absorbed all the business of his office. But we have reason to believe that the seals have been offered to, if not already accepted by, a nobleman who, though comparatively young in political life, has commanded the praise and esteem of the country in all the positions he has hitherto filled. We believe that such a man, entering upon one of the most arduous and important offices not only in the country but in the world, may confidently rely on the support of that nation whose interests it is his first duty to protect and to represent; and no less on the friendly feeling of those foreign states whose interests are identified with our own defence of the general principles of legality and peace. This change, important as it is, has been dictated by no personal or party motives, for they all tended in the opposite direction, but by an imperious sense of duty and necessity; and we have no doubt that it will be considered by the country as a sacrifice, not hastily or inconsiderately made, to the public good.

EXCURSIONS TO HILO.—The schooner Kalua having been chartered for an excursion to Hilo, sailed on Wednesday evening last, with a number of ladies and gentlemen. His Majesty's yacht Hariaeta sails this evening for the same port, on an excursion, and will afford a fine opportunity to persons wishing to visit the volcano. The number of passengers has been limited to about twenty-five.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION.—This vessel arrived at San Francisco, hence, on the 18th Feb., in 13 days from this port. The mail steamer left the same day for Panama, but we are not informed whether the mail from these islands was in time to go forward by her. If it was, the letters by her would be in New York in forty days from this place.

IMPORTANT ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The following paragraph will be read with profound interest. The statement of Louis Blanc, that the Despot of Russia, Austria, and France, have entered into a secret alliance for the suppression of freedom, and the partitioning of the Continent of Europe among themselves, is credited by the London Times. The discovery of this plot, which threatens even England herself, has completely revolutionized the tone of that journal, and it now endorses the Alliance with the United States, proposed by Mr. Walker and Mr. Kossuth. "Louis Blanc on the Usurpation."—It has been stated that Louis Blanc, who had started from London on the news of the revolution, had been captured on landing from a steamer. This, however, would appear to be incorrect, as he wrote to the Daily News on the 9th December. He did not state where he then was; but the object of his letter was to explain that the great body of the republicans had made no effort at resistance, because they were indisposed to defend the members of an Assembly that had cheated and persecuted them on every possible occasion. At the same time they were not the less determined to overthrow the tyranny of Louis Napoleon, although the time to accomplish it was not when he was prepared with 100,000 men in the streets of Paris. In conclusion, M. Blanc asserted that the plot, of which the President is the accomplice is to form three great European despots. Austria is to absorb Italy; Russia is to extend herself to Constantinople; and France is to swallow Belgium. If England resists, she is to be crushed.

(From the London Times.)

At no time, for the last three centuries and a half, has America worn so youthful and promising an aspect to this country as at this moment; it has appeared so much in the light of a friend in need, a land of refuge, and our destined partner in many labors and many triumphs.

Beyond the operation of tariffs and financial disputes, Mr. Walker casts a prophetic eye at the great conflict between military absolutism and constitutional government, which every day draws nearer to this island, and which will one day divide the whole world, and never have been so bound to another, so mutually beneficial, and so able to work together, as the British empire and the United States. It present it seems impossible that the whole of the Continent of Europe should fall into the hands of military despots; it seems equally impossible that we, with our American brethren, should lose our institutions or our rights for liberty. Here, then, are the two parties in the great cause, that threatens to divide and consume the whole world.

What will be required of us? What assistance will be made on us? What crusades ought we spontaneously to undertake? What assistance, in any case are we to expect from America? Our islands have no fear. Despotism is great on land, but impotent and craven on the sea. Wherever our ships can go, there we have no competitor. As on the former occasion referred to in Mr. Walker, we protect the New World from the tyrannies of the Old. What, then, remains to be done? Are we expected to land on the continent of Europe, and fight single-handed with four huge military monarchies, mustering two or three millions of armed men? What degree of assistance are we to expect from America in marching to the centre of Europe? None, we should think.

However, there are many things to be considered. A hundred years ago, what was Russia? A hundred years hence, what will be the United States? An empire with not far short of two hundred million souls. Should any thing happen to us—should we ever be exposed to unmerited indignity and oppression, and our services to Europe be forgotten—we have only to pray *Exorquetis aiquis nostris ex ossibus ultor*, and that the prayer will one day bring across, on occasion, the messengers of a State that can apply to its purpose the resources of a continent and two oceans.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Report from the census office, submitted to Congress in connection with the President's message, contains the following statistics which will be read with interest. As such statistics are only taken once in ten years, for the whole United States they are of the greater consequence, when published. For their accuracy, we have the responsibility of the U. S. Marshal, appointed to these special duties by the government of the United States.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States on the 1st June, 1850, not to include any establishment producing less than the annual value of

\$500—amounted to in round numbers	\$530,000,000
Value of raw material	550,000,000
Amount paid for labor	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,020,300,000
Number of persons employed	1,060,000

The capital invested in the manufacture of cotton goods amounted to	\$74,501,000
Value of raw material	34,836,000
Amount paid for labor	16,236,000
Value of manufactured articles	61,819,000
Number of hands employed	92,200